BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH: MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864. NO. 107.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES FOR THE PAPERS ANNEXED.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. L. Pennington in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

Boston, July 9.—A special dispatch to the *Register* from Gettysburg, dated the 7th, has Northern dates which announce that Wilson had returned to Grant after destroying sixty miles of railroad, burning bridges and destroying the Danville railroad for twenty miles.

Averill's forces are in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

Hunter and Siegel had evacuated Martinsburg.

The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred correspondent says the armies are taking their last repose before girding up for another battle.

Petersburg has not yet accepted.

Seven steamers under convoy, were fired into near Charleston without doing any damage.

Sherman's advance was bulletined as a great success. The army was in fine spirits.

The New York *Herald's* Washington special correspondent says, that Lincoln will call for half a million of men immediately on the adjournment of Congress.

Washburne has issued an order taking forty citizens as a hostage guard to railroad trains.

Baltimore, July 9.—The *Herald* of the 6th contains details of a fight between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*.—The *Alabama* was in an unseaworthy condition. Captain Semmes, in his official report, says the enemy fired at the *Alabama* five shots after her colors were struck. The rudder was disabled during the action. The crew displayed the utmost bravery. The shell that did the mischief struck the *Alabama* just above the water line, knocking the bulkhead to pieces and the water almost immediately put out the fires. A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by the Prefect Maritime to afford assistance to the *Alabama*, but arrived after all the survivors were picked up.

Philadelphia, July 9.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 6th has been received here. Great excitement prevails in the North in consequence of the rebel raid.—Harrisburg had been captured with a large quantity of supplies, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Canal badly damaged. Hunter is supposed to command the rebel cavalry and Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown by the 6th, bound on an extensive raid into Pennsylvania.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation saying the enemy of the government in desperation are threatening the State with an armed force in the hope that Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond. The force of the invaders is not known. Siegel was made his escape by timely flight.

The latest foreign intelligence gives an account of a great naval engagement between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*. The former was sunk. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes and took place ten miles from Cherbourg, on Sunday, the 19th of June.

The *Kearsarge* was commanded by Capt. Jno. C. Winslow, who sent a challenge to Capt. Semmes, which was accepted. The *Alabama* was disabled by a shot through her hatchway while attempting to board the *Kearsarge*. Capt. Semmes and a portion of the crew were saved by the English yacht *Deerhound*. Semmes was slightly wounded in the head. He reports his loss 9 killed and 21 wounded. The *Kearsarge* was considerably damaged. Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers, specie and ransom funds at Cherbourg previous to going out to fight. He was landed at Southampton by the *Deerhound*, where he was offered a public dinner, but declined and proceeded to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner.

The Yankee Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 5th.

Ex-Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, is dead. All quiet this morning. Gold 242

Baltimore, July 9.—The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 7th, says that Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and Point of Rocks have fallen into the hands of the rebels. They obtained a considerable amount of booty at these places. Gov. Curtin has issued his proclamation calling for twelve thousand men to serve 100 days. Lincoln has made a request on Seymour, of New York, for a similar number. Sharpsburg, Maryland, was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday. The Federal troops retired to Green Castle.

Gold in New York on the 9th was 239.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring martial law and suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky.

From Richmond.

Richmond, July 8.—Nothing further from the Valley to-day. Another large force of Yankees is reported crossing to the North side of James river to-day.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Richmond, July 9.—The citizens of Fredericksburg, carried off by Grant's orders as hostages for Yankees captured in the town after the battle of the Wilderness, have been exchanged. They left Washington on Wednesday and arrived at Fredericksburg the same day.

Intense excitement prevails at Washington from the announcement that 40,000 rebels are approaching the city. Lincoln has called out the entire militia of the adjoining States.

A telegram from Harrisonburg says the excitement there was intense in view of the raid of Breckinridge in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says that Breckenridge has twenty thousand men and has whipped Hagel.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Camden, Ark., July 8.—A gentleman of this town just from the other side of the river reports the capture of Little Rock, by Price, with all of Steele's supplies, ammunition and transportation, and all his army except 4,000.

Our army is marching on Fort Smith.

The enemy is driven entirely out of Arkansas, except around Helena.

Official news received at Alexandria says that Kirby Smith has ordered the impressment of half of the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi Department for the purpose of buying military supplies.

From Mississippi.

Meridian, July 8.—The operator at Jackson reports that the force which moved simultaneously with one from Vicksburg was commanded by Col. Elliott of the Marine brigade, numbering 500 white cavalry and fifteen hundred negro infantry. They were met at Coleman's X Roads, ten miles South east of Port Gibson by Col. Wood, with his regiment, Morgan's battalion and a few State troops, all being a portion of Adams' brigade, amounting to about a thousand. The enemy were driven back to Rodney after a sharp, decisive fight. The enemy lost 47 killed and a large number wounded. We captured many horses, small arms and equipments. Our loss six killed; a number of wounded unknown.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, July 10.—About 5 o'clock on Friday evening, our artillery along the whole line opened upon the enemy and at the same time our men mounted our works and defied the enemy, who sought the cover of their entrenchments and replied with artillery. The firing lasted about thirty minutes. The enemy have made no assaults on our lines for a week. It is the impression that the enemy have been drawing off their forces from our front for several nights. The rumbling of artillery and wagons was distinctly heard all night. The enemy, however, still keep up a show of force along our entire front. All quiet to-day.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

We have Atlanta papers to the 6th, from which we get the following relative to the situation:

[From the Confederacy.]

THE FRONT.

The army was retired about two miles on Monday night to a fortified position previously selected. Our line, or rather the nearest point of it, is within nine miles of this city, and seven miles north of the Chattahoochee. An officer of intelligence has given us a pretty correct idea of the positions, which it might be imprudent to publish further than to state that they are considered very defensible and very strong. Engineering skill and physical labor have not been expended in vain, and Sherman will hardly attempt to carry works of such strength by a front attack. A further attempt to flank to the right or left would only produce the result which we presume is desired, and Sherman, in such an event, if not compelled to fight, would be forced to retire to save his line of communication. The troops are in the most cheerful spirits, rough and ready, and willing for the signal of advance.

The enemy has planted some of his long range guns so near that it is said shells from them have been thrown across the river. The enemy yesterday was making heavy demonstrations against the fords below the bridge. All these points, however, are vigilantly watched and strongly guarded.

[From the Register.]

THE FIELD.

The following letter from our excellent special army correspondent gives all the news we have from the front:

Chattahoochee, July 5, 1864.—Yesterday there was severe skirmishing but no general engagement, as was anticipated by those in the rear. Our skirmishers were not driven in, and the men worked on the fortifications like beavers. Spades are emphatically trumps in these latter days. We lost on them in the beginning, but it is our lucky suit now. The cannon would constantly clear their brazen throats, but attracted no special attention and but few were hurt.

Among this number I am pained to chronicle the name of Brig. Gen. Vaughan. He was wounded in the foot, and the wound was of so serious a nature that amputation was necessary. No better or braver officer is in the service and this accident that has befallen him will pain his numerous friends and admirers in the army and out of it. I sincerely trust it won't be long until he will again be able to take the command of his gallant brigade.

I heard persons in the rear speak of tremendous volleys of musketry in the early part of the day. Much of this noise was made by axes felling timber and working on fortifications. The time for the long expected general engagement is not yet. The Yankees will very probably comb cautiously and fortify as they come. They know what to expect from a pitched battle and will avoid it as long as possible.

Too much caution cannot be observed now by the Press of Atlanta in concealing the movements of our army. The proximity of the enemy, and the facilities they doubtless possess of obtaining our papers, render this more important than it has been hitherto. Of course no editor would wittingly publish anything which ought to be kept secret, but it is necessary to guard against the indiscretions of correspondents, who are not always alive to the importance in preparing their communications.

I have no news this morning that would be prudent to write. The enemy are reported making important movements on our left. They are not fully developed enough to speak of them with anything of certainty, though they will most probably continue their flank movements; but if they leave the railroad and trust to wagon transportation, the day that inaugurates the movement will be by far the brightest of the campaign.

BURLEY.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Twenty cents for Rags.—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

NOTICE.

FOUR STRAGLING SOLDIERS OR DESERTERS, to make their escape, left their horses. The horses are supposed to be stolen. The owners can have them by proving property and paying charges, &c. One a Roan Mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high; 3 light Bay Mares, one about 9 years old, 15½ hands high; one 6 years old, 15 hands high; and one 3 years old, 14½ hands high.

They are not fine but very good work horses. Apply at Lenoir, Caldwell county. CALDWELL.

June 18-d1tw3t

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at	7 a. m.
Eastern	" "	7 "
Fayetteville	" "	7 "
Western	" "	9 p. m.
Augusta	" "	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at	9 a. m.
Eastern	" "	9 "
Fayetteville	" "	2 p. m.
Western	" "	9 "
Augusta	" "	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 4 p. m. to 5 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention, are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be either folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possess sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would go to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our other States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or coöperate with her, our head her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have no opposition between the constituent government and the sovereign States in an effort to secure a cessation of hostilities, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people as directed by the enforcement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on the loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Dictator. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance the interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, C. J. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly,

June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIAM R. ALBRIGHT as a candidate to represent the people of Alamance in the Commons branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the election in August.

June20-d&w2w*

Standard copy two weeks and send bill to Progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your friend and Brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
E. F. YAUGH,
May 13-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 66th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 3-d&wtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 30-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce E. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 5-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 23-d2aw&wtd

Chatham County.—Mr. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. R. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 12-d&d&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier.

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d&wtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

Lenoir County.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. W. DUNN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from Lenoir County, at the ensuing August election.

July 1-6t*

We are authorized and requested to announce WM. J. POPE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lenoir county, at the ensuing August election. July 1-6t*

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—Mr. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Craven County:—Having been solicited by many friends, in and out of the army, and being over the conscript age, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

I pledge myself if elected to use all my energies to the interest of my constituents and the integrity of the State.

July 8-d&wtd* W. C. LOFTIN.

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wte

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF STREET-SHOW AT AUCTION!!!

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH JULY, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 300 or more sheets of imperial Show-bills, 21 and 28 inches wide and 42 feet long weighing from 12, to 20 lbs per sheet. This affords a rare opportunity for farmers and others to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article this Fishing Season.

GORMAN & BRIGHTPAD, Auctioneers.

July 5-d&wtd

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' containing 320 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1200 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 30 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 30-d&w1m CYRUS P. MENDENHALL.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a variety of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any persons, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small cost and trifling expense.

Any number of gentlemen, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $60 to $100 per day, and from $5000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instruments, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,

June 15-d&w1m Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE ROSIN OIL WORKS.

OUR OIL WORKS ARE NOW IN COMPLETE OPeration, both for making the Crude and refined Oil, and as we use nothing but good Rosin, we can recommend the oil to be by the best of the kind made in this country. The refining process corrects the gummy qualities and makes it a very good lubricating oil. It is being largely used by the Railroads, and on all machinery where it has been tried. It is also the best Tanner's Oil now in use. We have a very large lot on hand and will fill orders on short notice.

MOORE, CARSWELL & Co.,

July 1-d1w* Fayetteville, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Camden, Hillsborough, Hendersonville, Statesville, Salisbury, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Columbia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 7-d&wtf

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE AND for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Dunbar's,	Thursday,	July 14th
Banks',	Friday,	" 15th
Franklin's,	Saturday,	" 16th
Spikes'	Monday,	" 18th
Dunnsville,	Tuesday,	" 19th
Forestville,	Wednesday,	" 20th
Rolesville,	Thursday,	" 21st
Wakefield,	Friday,	" 22nd
Hood's	Saturday,	" 23d
Barney Jones'	Monday,	" 25th
Lashley's 14 Roads,	Tuesday,	" 26th
Green Level,	Wednesday,	" 27th
Morrisville,	Thursday,	" 28th
Hayes'	Friday,	" 29th
Oak Grove,	Saturday,	" 30th
Laws'	Monday,	August 1st
Thompson's	Tuesday,	" 2d
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday,	" 3d

The Tax Collectors will also attend, and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes.

June 28-d1tw1d W. T. HIGH, Sheriff.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed

March 18 d&wtf

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN WINSTON, FORsyth Co., N. C., a negro boy who says his name is Elbert and he belongs to Col. Bird Knight of Marietta, Georgia; the boy is very black, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. E. SPACH,

June 24 d&wtf Jailor for Forsyth County N. C.

Office N. C. Railroad Co.,
Salem, June 22d, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the City of Raleigh on Thursday July 14th, 1864. Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. P. A. STAGG,

June 24-d2aw&wtd Sec'y

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x30 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb 13-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at

May 3 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A NEGRO WOMAN WHO CAN COOK AND Wash, and of good character. A good price will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 2

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf LEIGH, N. C.

[illegible]

We know of the existence of many other letters and we could procure hundreds of certificates, but we have submitted an abundance of testimony to prove the charge which Gov. Vance so pertinaciously denies. The utterance of such language was bad enough, but the public denial of it, after having it, is worse, and the people cannot continue to support such a man.

The War in Virginia.

We have received, by the mail, Richmond papers of Thursday last, 7th instant, though they contain but little news. We have no late Petersburg papers but find the following from the *Express* of the 6th in the Richmond papers:

"During Monday and yesterday, if we except the usual picket firing and occasional manoeuvring, there has been no event of importance. It is now known beyond doubt, that the enemy has contracted his lines some six or seven miles by the withdrawal of his force from the vicinity of Reams' Station. This has been caused no doubt by the disastrous termination of the Wilson raid, in connection with another circumstance which it may not be deemed prudent to mention. A gentleman residing at Reams' informs us that, on Wednesday night last, the 29th ult., an entire corps of Yankee came to the vicinity of Reams' and that Wright, commanding the corps, General Sheridan of the Yankee cavalry, and other officers insisted on lodging at the residence of Mr. John Spiers, who was accordingly to grant the request. These officers proceeded to survey the ground, and had actually marked off a line for the construction of earthworks, but movements on our part caused them to change their minds, and they departed very unexpectedly and unceremoniously. Wright and Sheridan, we hear, conversed very freely and communicating about the pending struggle, and their ability to crush out the rebellion.

It is thought—in fact known—that Grant's army, now surrounding Petersburg, has been reduced by the withdrawal of troops for other quarters, and it is stated that the bulk of those withdrawn, have been sent to points much distance beyond the seat of war in Virginia, while, perhaps, a few have re-crossed to the North side of James river, and also to the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox. Our people rest secure in the confidence that the bellicose Yankee leader is closely watched, and that move as he may, he is likely to be checked by the great chieftain to whose hands our interest has been confided.

A correspondent of the *Dispatch* writing from Petersburg on the 5th, says:

"Dust and dust, shells and Minie balls, mangled and dying soldiers, fugitive women, decrepit old men, and children, make up the summary of news which daily goes forth to the world from this point of the compass in irrefragible proof of the brutal cowardice and fiendish perfidence of the God forsaken wretches whom we are forced to meet in honorable warfare."

With the exception of the contraction of Grant's lines by the drawing in of his left from the Railroad, we see no change in the situation. His guns still command the city which he shells at pleasure, and the two armies confront each other immediately in front of the city.

For the Progress.[

Gov. Vance's Friends vs. Liberty.

SAMPSON COUNTY, July 8.

MR. EDITOR:—I write you a few lines to let you know how Gov. Vance's friends are trying to secure votes for him. R. C. Holmes, Esq., Chairman of the Court of Pasquotank County, says that if one Justice of the Peace votes for Mr. Holden he will issue a warrant against him. He thinks he will prove somebody, but I don't think he will. I shall vote for Holden without something happens worse than a warrant, and so will many others. Mr. Holden will gain votes in Sampson until the election.—If we expect liberty we must vote for Mr. Holden.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

[This is the way Vance and his unscrupulous Destructive supporters are trying to tyranize over the people. Magistrates and Home Guard officers are told if they vote for Vance all right, but if they vote against him they are to be sent to the army. Such corruption was never practiced and such tyranny never attempted before, and our advice to every Conservative is to adhere to principle and vote for Mr. Holden, regardless of consequences.—ED. PROGRESS.]

Sentiment of the Army.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

"BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR PETERSBURG, June 24.

I can hardly ever hear from the Old North State—can never get any papers, but I hope Mr. Holden is getting on well. I have conversed with men from a great many brigades, and if we are not all slain before the first Thursday in August Mr. Holden will be all right."

SAMPSON COUNTY.—Conservatism is rapidly gaining ground in Sampson and we are glad to see our friends there have got out a ticket for the Legislature, composed as follows: For the Senate—Robeson Ward, Esq; Commons—G W. Crumpler and Capt. J. B. Autery.

Tickets! Tickets!!

Candidates for the Legislature and for Sheriff can have tickets promptly printed by sending their orders to the *Progress Office*.

49TH N. C. TROOPS.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in the 49th, from 21st June to 1st July:

Co A—Killed—Private White Smart.—Wounded—Private John Mooney, face, S. L. Walker, head, severe.

Co B—Killed—J J Erwin. Wounded—A Foliz, face.

Co C—Killed—James Thomas. Wounded—George Richie, head, slight; G B Cole, head, dangerously.

Co D—Killed—Cornelius Mattherson, Shadrack Manus. Wounded—Enoch Stewart, back, severe.

Co E—Killed—H Summers. Wounded—A C Crawford, breast, dangerously.

Co F—None killed or wounded.

Co G—Wounded—G R Gillan, head, dangerously, since dead; B A Weir, head; D C Putman, shouldier, severe.

Co H—Killed—Lieut Rankin and Cephus Baldwin.

Co I—Killed—Henry Collins.

Co K—Wounded—Franklin J Leonard, hip, dangerous.

This list shows how severe the sharpshooting is. Our men though are satisfied that they hold a fair hand against the enemy at this game.

T. W. DANDRIDGE,
Asst. Surg. in charge 49th, N. C. T.

ANDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The following speech of Andy Johnson's, the [illegible] on Friday night, at which Gov. Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville *Times*:

The appearance of Gov. Johnson in the house of the St. Cloud hotel, was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to hear and see the next Vice President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Gov. Johnson proceeded to say that we are engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper acceptation of the term.

So far as the head of the ticket is concerned the Baltimore Convention has said, not only to the United States, but to all the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free government.—That convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession, and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union are not recognised. The convention had declared this principle by its action. Tennessee had been in rebellion against the Government, and waged a treasonable war against its authority, just as other Southern States had done. She had seceded just as much as other States had, and left the Union as far as she had power to do so.

Nevertheless, the national convention had declared that a State cannot put itself from under the national authority. It is said by its first nomination, that the present President, take him altogether, was the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. Next it said—if I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellious States and choose a Vice Presidency." Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do, that is to put down the rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the Government and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sacred.

Gov. Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned him by the national convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation, I shall not decline it. (Applause.) Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim, survive or perish, I accept the nomination on principle, be the consequences what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty. I know there are those here who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I, on the other hand, feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville which affects to contemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that

"Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow."

This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its curse. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it at defiance. Their respect of the honest, intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to be ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln because he was of humble origin, a rail splitter in early life. One of them, the private Secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people will not submit to be governed by man who has come from the ranks of the common people, as Abe Lincoln has."

He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of the Southern rebellion. Now it has just occurred to me, if this aristocracy is so violently opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will it do with Lincoln and Johnson? I reject with scorn this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government, irrespective of his outward circumstances, and whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker, a tailor, or a grocer. The question is whether man is capable of self-government. I hold with Jefferson that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the government. That laws and Constitutions were designed as mere instruments to promote his welfare. And hence from this principle, I conclude that government can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and enlightened spirit of the age. Now if any of your recessionists have lost faith in man's capability of self-government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to rebellion, take Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.

And here let me say, that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the the land is rent with anarchy, and upheaves with the throbs of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseeans, and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union, to save slavery, and the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devasted fields, plundered villages and cities: and therefore I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery you killed it, and lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost:

Never shake thy gory locks at me
Thou canst not say I did it.

Slavery is dead and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body: you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State, there is one [illegible] and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

Now, in regard to reconstruction, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons: 1st, because it is right in itself, and 2d, because in the emancipation of the slaves, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee.

I want to see slavery broken up, and when its barriers are thrown down. I want to see industrious, thrifty emigrants pouring in from all parts of the country. Come on; we need your labor, your skill, your capital. We want your enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New England in the arts and mechanics, and when we visit the patent office at Washington, where the ingenious mechanics of the free States have put their models, we need not blush that Tennessee can show nothing but a mousetrap, or something of about as much importance. Come on! we greet you with a hearty welcome to the soil of Tennessee. Here is soil the most fertile in every agricultural product; a delightful and healthy climate, forests, waterpowers and mines of inexhaustible richness; come and help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a flourishing and powerful State.

But in calling a Convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldeiers and officers so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for naught, and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain? Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration.

If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee, loyal to the constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship, and sought to destroy our government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, "Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years."

If we are so cautious about foreigners who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subject to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans who drape the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for his great crime.

The work is in our hands. We can destroy this rebellion. With Grant thundering on the Potomac, before Richmond, and Sherman and Thomas on their march toward Atlanta, the day will ere long be ours. Will any madly persist in rebellion? Suppose that an equal number be slain in every battle. it is plain that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah, these rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out to save their necks from the halter. And these leaders must feel the power of the Government. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest industrious men.

The day for protecting the land and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past. It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or a voucher for his losses. The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition of his just claims. I am telling the truth. I care nothing for stripes and shoulder straps. I want them all to hear what I say.

I have been on a gridiron for two years at the sight of these abuses. I blame not the government for these wrongs which are the work of weak or faithless subordinates. Wrongs will be committed under every form of government and every administration. For myself, I mean to stand by the government until the Union flag shall wave over every town, hill top and cross roads, in its full majesty. The nations of Europe are anxious for our overthrow. France takes advantage of our internal affairs and sends Maximilian off to Mexico to set up a monarchy on our borders. The day of reckoning is approaching. The time is not far distant when the rabellion will be put down, and then we will attend to this Mexican affair, and say to Louis Napoleon, "You can set up no monarchy on this continent."

An expedition into Mexico would be a sort of recreation to the brave soldiers who are now fighting the battles of the Union, and the French concern would be quickly wiped out. Let us be united. I know that there are but two parties now, one for the country and the other against it, and I am for the country.

I am a Democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for the government because it is Democratic—a government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is war against Democracy. He who stands off stirring up discontent in this State and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp and encourages treason. He who, in Indiana or Ohio, makes war upon the government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

In conclusion, let us give our thanks, not formal, but heartfelt thanks, to those gallant officers and soldiers, who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. And tho' money be expended, though it be lost, though farms and cities be desecrated, let the war for the Union go on, and the stars and stripes be hailed in every town, at every man's house, till law be restored and freedom firmly established.

Gov. Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the large crowd dispersed to their homes.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

The Stockholders of this Company held their annual meeting at the commodious office of the Company, in this city, on Thursday last. The attendance was not as full as usual, but the requisite majority of shares were represented in person or proxies.

Hon. Thos. Bragg presided, and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., acted as Secretary. Dr. E. A. Grudup, of Franklin, represented the State.

The annual reports of President and Board of Directors, and of the Treasurer, were highly satisfactory.

The receipts from transportation for the fiscal year amounts to $1,446,473 75. Deducting the current and other expenditures and payments, including the amount invested in cotton bonds, and the payment on bonds held by the State, and the first dividends of the year, of 10 per cent., there was left on hand at the close of the fiscal year about $585,000. At the meeting held the day previous, the board had made a declaration of 15 per cent. dividend, being 25 per cent paid for the year, with a large surplus.

The Stockholders adopted a resolution authorizing the Board of directors to make a further subscription, in their discretion, to the Chatham Railroad, not to exceed the sum of $300,000.

Also, re-adopting the resolution passed, at the last annual meeting, authorizing the investment of funds for the purpose of purchasing materials to replace the superstructure and rolling stock of the Company.

Also to purchase forest lands, not exceeding 5,000 acres for ties for the Road.

Also, appointed a committee, consisting of Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Geo. Little and Hon. D. M. Barringer, to correspond with the authorities of the various Railroad Companies on the subject of procuring a charter of a Railway Importing and Exporting Company, and to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for four Directors for the ensuing year. The old members were re-elected, namely; Geo. W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B. Batchelor. Directors on the part of the State, Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, and Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.

A bonus was voted making the salaries for the last fiscal year of the President $5,000, and that of the Treasurer $4,500, and raising the per *diem* of the Directors and of the members of the committee of Inspection and Finance, to $30. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee of Inspection and Finance, viz: C. H. K. Taylor, Thos. White, and Gen. Robt. W. Haywood. Standing committee to verify proxies, W. W. Vass and Thos. White.

The Stockholders adjourned after a harmonious meeting.

RECAPTURED.—Five Yankee prisoners (who with several others had escaped from the train a few days ago, while being conveyed to Andersonville, Ga.,) were arrested yesterday near Graham's Station on the South Carolina Railroad. It appears that they rushed past the guard, and twelve of them succeeded in getting away. After wandering about the country three or four days, five of them were overhauled; the others are still at large. A gentleman from Atlanta who was on board the train recognized one of them as a printer, named J. W. Johnston, who had formerly worked in several Southern cities. Johnston represented himself as the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and that he is attached to Gen. Crook's corps. He claims to be a good Southern man and a native of Kentucky. He worked in Montgomery when President Davis was inaugurated, and subsequently in Savannah, Georgia, and crossed the lines at Harper's Ferry in the latter part of 1861. The prisoners were brought to Columbia and turned over to the proper authorities.—*South Carolinian*.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

AMOS B. ROYSTER of Co. H, 47th Regiment N. C. T., departed this life on the 16th of June last at Winder Hospital, at Richmond, from the effects of a wound received on the 3d in the fights near that place.

In May, 1863, he resigned a position that he had honorably filled for several years in the Post office of this City, and volunteered his services to his country.

He was a gallant soldier, always so conducting himself upon the field of battle and in camp as to gain the respect and affection of officers and men. His body is gone, but he will be long remembered by his comrades for his many noble qualities as a man, and for his prompt and soldier-like conduct on all occasions.

He was 21 years of age and the second son of M. B. Royster, Esq., of this City.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—G. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTERY.

July 10-dawtde

Standard please copy until election.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INST., A LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
July9-1w The Southern Express office.

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-2m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE BOY THAT CAN feed a Power Press and make himself useful can find employment and good wages at the
June 24-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a stout Negro Man. To one that can feed himself good wages will be given. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.